

5479 號九十七百四千五第 日一十月五年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1875. 一拜禮 號四十月六英 港香 [PRICE \$24 PER MO.]

MANILA, America. 1849.	TO LET.	NOTICE.	PUBLIC AUCTION.	THOMPSON AND HIND	FOR SHANGHAI.
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Intimation

SHANGHAI.

AMOI."
who will be despatched for
-DAT (Monday), the 14th
Passage, apply to
STEMSEN & Co.
14th June, 1876.

FOOCHOW.

NANAO."
who will be despatched for the
-ERROW, the 15th instant, at
Passage, apply to
GLAS LA PRAIE & Co.
14th June, 1876.

R. MANILA
Partnership

"ORIOSA,"
will be despatched for the shore
W, the 15th inst., at Noon,
as previously advertised.
Passage, apply to
HARRISON & COBBIN,
14th June, 1876.

ANILIA (Dived)
Partnership

"LEYTS,"
with have immediate de-
parture, apply to
A. MAOG HEBATON,
14th June, 1876. Agent.

R. LONDON.
Barque

OSAKA."
load a General Cargo here and
will have immediate de-
parture.

Hongkong, 14th June

against the above Vessel to
to the Undersigned before
TUESDAY next, otherwise they
used.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents,
14th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

be sent in on or
a will not be recog-

DRYER & Co.
 1st June, 1875.
ANTON, and MACAO
COMPANY, LIMITED.
N O T I C E.
 MONDAY, the 14th instant,
 a Steamer plying between
 Canton and Hongkong will run in the DAY
 at SEVEN A.M.
 MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
 and FRIDAY, on TUESDAY,

Order of the Board of
P. A. D.

Secretary pro tem.
11th June, 1875.

to Consignees.

S. S. 474.

**DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE
of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*,
in conjunction with the

being landed and at

will be forwarded on, unless
~~received from the Consignees be-~~
PEROW.
 will be countersigned by the
 ed after WEDNESDAY, the
 m., will be subject to rent and
 ce has been effected.
C. BERTLAND,
Principal Agent

NOTICE

SHIP KALISOW, FROM
LONDON.
of Cargo by the above
essel are hereby requested to
of Lading to the Undersign-
ature, and to take immediate
Goods.
the discharge of the Vessel
d stored at Consignees' risk
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Agents
Hong Kong, 11th June, 1875.

IN STAMPA
—
CINQUE — C

hereby notified that the cargo is to be discharged into Craft, ^{and} under the responsibility of the Undersigned, in both cases, at the Consignee's risk. The cargo is to be delivered from Craft or Godown on or before 11th June, 1875. If not received after 15th June, 1875, will be stored at the Undersigned's risk.

W. B. REEFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Singapore, 11th June, 1875.

OF BALTIMORE, FROM
SINGAPORE, AND
SINGAPORE.

CHARGES of Cargo
on Steamer are here

being landed and stored at their
wharves of Messrs. J. S. Hook
whence delivery may be ob-
taining to take their Goods from
the wharf are at liberty to
store in store after the 10th inst
rent.
will be countersigned by
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents
Sd, 3rd June, 1875.

MARITIME

3 of the following Cargo are
 to be sent in their Bills of Lading
 signed for countersignature, and
 delivery; this Cargo has been
 consigned at their risk and expense.
 No loss has been effected.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

... "End July, 1874.
 ... 35 cases Beer.
 ... "11th March, 1875.
 ... 1 case Books.

Ex "Djemnah," 16

... 2 cases Sundries.
... 5 " " for M. Patton
t May, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following rates of postage will be charged on packets forwarded by Southamption, hereinafter to be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or to be collected on delivery of the packet. The Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General

General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that hereinafter the rates of postage which must be paid in advance on packets of printed papers, and on packets of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packet line San Francisco, will be as follows:

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight— 20 cents

For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces— 25 cents

For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces— 30 cents

For a packet above 4 ounces— 35 cents

And eight cents for every additional four ounces thereon.

These rates will apply to Printed Papers, Lists, Market Reports, and all printed matter other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Catalogs or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General

Extracts.

LIKE A CHILD.

Phylog there in the sun,
Chasing the butterflies,
Catching his golden gown,
Holding it fast till it dies;
Singing to match the birds,
Calling the robins at play,
Chasing here and there,
Never a moment still—
Like a child.

Going to school, at last,
Learning to read and write,
Pencil over his little hand,
Buy from morning till night,
Striving to win a prize,
Careless when it is won,
Pleading his little hand,
Chasing here and there,
Never a moment still—
Like a child.

Buy in eager haste,
Buying and selling again,
Chasing a golden prize,
Glad of a transient gain,
Active learning again,
Never the long task o'er,
Just as it used to be,
The butterfly.

Seeking a woman's heart,
Winning it for his love,
Then, too busy for love,
Lethargy turn to stone,
Sins of his plighted truth,
What care he for the wife to ask?
Is he not doing for her,
Each day his daily task?

A child, to pine and complain,
A child, to grow so pale,
For want of sun and rain,
Still a weeping child,
Wish he could be a man,
What need of any more,
Then who else has a room,
Go back and wait at the door?

Baby Mery and Kate,
Never can climb his knee,
Mendy and his boys,
"Father is busy, you see,"
Too busy to stay in bed,
A bundle of broken talk,
To mend the jumping jack,
Or make the new doll walk.

So busy that death comes,
He pleads for a little delay,
If not to finish his work,
At least a word to say,
A word to wife and child,
A sentence to tell their tale,
That he has passed away, at last,
With the passions heart of youth.

'The Kisses of Death are cold,
And they turn his lips to stone;
Out of the warm, bright world,
The soul is torn and gone,
No angel wait for him there,
Over the soulless sea,
He goes, as to some distant night,
To a new world's mystery—
Like a child.

TRICKS OF SPEECH.

Sydney Smith laughed at adjectives, and his plan of striking out every other word in a sentence as a strange and comical way of doing it, without himself being a sort of interloper. We can object to the epithet under the disguise of an illustration. Thus, when he says of somebody, "that he never saw a manner with so little *firm*," it is an amusing, but certainly roundabout, way of saying that the manner was unbecoming. When he said of Horner, "that the commendations were written on his face," and that no judge or jury would give the smallest credit to any evidence against him," it is really going a long way about to express honesty and probity of expression, though the hyperbole is effective. The same of Swift, who was charged of his adjectives, takes much longer to say, "all panegyrics are mixed with an infusion of poppy," than to say they are dull; only the one remark would not be worth making—the other is a saying. Quaint writers are fond of the same form. "He wrote several copies of a crazed head," instead of he wrote some strange books. Another of those who argue that enough is as good as a feast—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

THE BELIEF OF MILTON'S POETRY.

It is hardly too much to say that while his greatest poem deals entirely with religious or theological subjects he can hardly be called a religious poet. The religious which he exhibits may be lofty, but it is cold, warm, fervent. It is not religious, as that of the great religious teachers and poets has been. No one, I suppose, ever felt his heart warmed by Milton's religious thoughts. Every one remembers Pope's smart saying that Milton makes God talk like a school-boy. It is hardly more correct to say that Milton's poetry is more fragrant than the dialogue between the Divine Father and the Son? Even the "Ode on the Nativity," grand and impressive as the thought and images are, does not touch the deeper springs of religious feeling. The most truly religious thought in his poetry that I remember is the closing line of the sonnet—
"They serve, who only stand and wait."

For power over the religious heart compare Milton with his great contemporary and fellow-Puritan, John Bunyan. How has Bunyan's greatest poem stirred the heart and influenced the religious life of England compared with Milton's cold theology? Even men like Keble, who had little sympathy with the theology embodied in the "Pilgrim's Progress," must have owned the vital power of his religious thought. The difference between Milton and Bunyan is clear. The two men reflect two different sides of Puritanism—the one its proud independence and hat of Pelagius, the other the deep fervour of its religious life. This fact, that Milton, dealing much with theology, should have failed to impart to it warmth and fervour, is exactly the reason that he has been, more than any other poet, looked for rather than to his subject. Such a poet does not get beyond his art, never reaches those highest and best results which they attain who sometimes burst beyond themselves for their art, and lose themselves in the subject on which they dwell. These last are possessed by, rather than possess, their subject. It may seem an ungrateful, not to say an irrelevant, thing to advert at this time of day to these limitations of Milton's genius—limitations, however, which it was of the very nature of that genius to impose on itself. While doing this, I must add that no words have been used of Milton's moral dignity and transcendent power of imagination by which I would not willingly assent. The poet before whom Cowper, Coleridge, Wordsworth, to mention no others, bowed down in reverence, who has after Shakespeare been so long deemed the second story of English literature—to say a word in disparagement of his genius would be presumptuous, indeed. I have merely wished to show that while Keble's account of the origin and essence of poetry is true, his division of poets founded on it is also true to fact and nature. In applying his principle he may not have adequately expressed himself, but the thing he pointed at is not a chimera, but a reality. It is simply this, that there are two origins of poets, those who address the universal human heart and reach it, whose poetry is felt by all men who have intelligence enough to feel anything; the other, those who by their nature or choice limit themselves to a kind of subjects and a mode of treatment which confines them to the more or less learned poets, not of universal man. And further, that, even if two poets belonging to the two different orders were equal in strength of imagination, it is a greater thing, by power of wider sympathy, to have attained to the former than to the latter order—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

DECAY OF ORATORY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The lecture of Mr. E. W. Emerson upon "Eloquence" has set the Massachusetts people to thinking, and their mournful conclusion is that oratory there is in a decayed state. Once there were speakers and to spare there—indeed, the history of the State is to a certain extent a history of oratory. About 1776, and before, there was a great deal of good public speaking in the "Bay of the Bays." "Ours was a time of fire," said John Adams long afterwards, and Adams himself had many of the qualities of an orator. Then came generation after generation of good speakers—Fisher, Ames, H. G. Ois, Josiah Quincy, Jun., Winthrop, Choate, Webster, Charles Francis Adams, Burlingame—all the men who fought the great Free-Soil battle and won it. There were the great Massachusetts orators now! There is Benjamin, to be sure; but perhaps he doesn't count. Perhaps there is no population which appreciates and loves good speaking better than that of Massachusetts, and, considering this, we are rather surprised to find the supply so small. Something of the same decay is noticeable in the pulpits—*New York Tribune*.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

The intended celebration this year of the five-hundredth anniversary of the death of Boetius, who would have been a lawyer had it not been so, says for a night of Boetius' tomb, suggests a remarkable addition to the museum of literary curiosities. Poetry could ill afford to spare.
Clark forebore his father's seat to cross,
Who pines a statue when he should exult.
Petrarch was a law student—and an idle one—at Bologna. Goldini, he turned strolling player, was an advocate at Venice. Meville was a law student, a brilliant law student, Tasso and Ariosto both studied law at Padua. Politian was a doctor of law. Schiller was a law student for two years before taking to medicine. Goethe was to Leipzig, and Heine to Bonn, to study jurisprudence. Uhlend was a practising advocate, and held a post in the Ministry of Justice at Stuttgart. Richard was a law student at Jena. Mickiewicz, the greatest of Polish poets, belonged to a family of lawyers. Keats, the Hungarian poet, and creator of his country's literature, studied law at Innsbruck. Corneille was an advocate, and the son of an advocate. Voltaire was for a time in the office of a procurator. Chaucer was a student of the Inner Temple. Goethe thought to have studied law; he has been alleged that he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Nicholas Rowe studied for the bar. Cowper was articled to an attorney, called to the bar, and appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. Butler was clerk to a justice of the peace. The profession of Scott and Keble was not a lawyer. Moore was a student of the Middle Temple. Gray, until he graduated, intended himself for the bar. Campbell was in the office of a lawyer at Edinburgh. Longfellow, a lawyer's son, spent some years in the office of his father. The peculiarity of this list—which might be extended with little trouble—lies in the evidence of these six-and-thirty names it contains. If they were omitted from literary history, Italian and German poetry would be poorer, France would be robbed of one of its greatest and most national poets. English poetry would lose its father, and in all respects be very appreciably poorer. If less classic names in poetical history are taken, such as Talfourd, Macmillan, Bryant, and Barry Cornwall, it is hardly to be infinitely extended; and if filial relationship to the legal profession be considered, as in the case of Wordsworth, the close connection between poetry and law will look such a matter of course that the few eminent exceptions will only tend to prove the rule. Milton was the son of a lawyer, there is no need to indicate the fact; that Shakespeare may have been a law clerk, or to suggest that Dante might have been influenced by a residence at the great legal university of Bologna. But there is another list strikingly to the purpose—the long roll of great lawyers, like Cicero, Sir Thomas More, Lord Somers, Blackstone, and Sir William Jones, have found their way to the pages of history, and their names are associated with the law. It may be that this close connection of two seemingly irreconcilable pursuits is due to some rule of contrast; or it is that fiction, romance, and verbiage afford to poetry and law a common standing-ground?
—*Geoffrey's Magazine*.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME AMERICA.

There is the strongest evidence that this word, denoting the range and the rocks of America, is not a native word, but a foreign word, the terminal *que* or *ic* being common for the names of localities in the languages of the Llanos Indians of Central America, a part of Mexico; and that this name has been perpetuated without alteration since the discovery of the New World, by the complete isolation of the Indians who live in the part of the continent who call their mountains by the name *to-day* as they did in 1502, when Colombo visited them, Amerigo, Amerigo, or America. These mountains are surmounting; at their foot lie the gold mines of Libertad and Santo Domingo, and further, the gold of the alluvial river placers is entirely exhausted, which can only be explained through a previous washing by the Indians themselves; at present the gold is to be found only in the veins of quartz rock. Colombo says the Indians named several localities rich in gold, but he does not give the names in his very curtailed account, contenting himself with citing the name of the province of Chiamba; but it is highly probable that this name Amerigo or America was often pronounced by the Indians in answer to the pressing demands of the Europeans of the expedition. The eagerness for gold was such among the first navigators that it formed their chief preoccupation everywhere; and it is almost certain that to their continual questions as to the place where the gold was found, the reply would be, *from America*, this word signifying the most elevated and conspicuous part of the interior, the upper country, the distinguishing feature of the province of Chiamba. It does not follow that Colombo was ignorant of the word America because he has omitted it in the Letters Relativas, which was addressed by him to his Catholic Majesty, the powerful King of Spain. It is evident from his mention of several places where gold was to be found, as the Indians had told him without giving their names, that he did not tell all he knew; and it must be remembered that the Letters Relativas was written under the most painful circumstances. He was a prisoner in the island of Jamaica, loaded with chains, old, infirm, and overwhelmed by suffering and injustice, and not in a position to make a very full report of his expedition. His account of his fourth voyage is the least clear and precise of all his writings, showing in its confused and melancholy style the sad condition in which he was reduced; and although the name America is not seen therein, the region may have been considered by Colombo and his companions as an unexplored El Dorado, comprising the interior of the country in the province of Chiamba, along the coasts of which they had navigated. We may suppose that Colombo was so occupied with his return to Europe, when relating their adventures, would boast of the rich gold mines they had discovered through the Indians of Nicaragua, and say they lay in the direction of America, this would make popular the word America, as the common designation of that part of the Indies in which the richest mines of gold in the New World were situated—*Atlantic Monthly*.

THE SWISS LOTTERY TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

WINTERTHUR.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £115,000.
And Contingent Fund, £1,000,000.
Paris, Capital, £1,000,000.
And with French Company, Paris, £1,000,000.
Aggregate Capital, £3,115,000.

YOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO.

Agents—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks, at all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 1/2%.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £100,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on an Adjoining Risk at a Discount of 20%.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steam risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-TENTH PER CENT. (33 1/10%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits.

SIEMSEN & CO.

at 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AFTER this date, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-tenth per cent. (33 1/10%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

NOTICE.

ON risks to all other ports, the Brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

W. F. PUSTAL & CO.

at 131 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Underwritten Agents are prepared to Grant Policies at Current Rates on the extent of £50,000 on First-class Risks.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN.

at 943 Hongkong, 15th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL £3,000,000.

THE Underwritten Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, 1% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one month, 1 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding three months, 2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding six months, 2 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding twelve months, 3% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding twenty-four months, 3 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding thirty-six months, 4% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding forty-eight months, 4 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding sixty months, 5% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding seventy-two months, 5 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding eighty-four months, 6% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding ninety-six months, 6 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and twenty months, 7% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and thirty-two months, 7 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and forty-four months, 8% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and fifty-six months, 8 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and sixty-eight months, 9% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and eighty months, 9 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one hundred and ninety-two months, 10% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and four months, 10 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and eight months, 11% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and twelve months, 11 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and sixteen months, 12% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and twenty months, 12 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and twenty-four months, 13% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and twenty-eight months, 13 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and thirty-two months, 14% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and thirty-six months, 14 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and forty months, 15% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and forty-four months, 15 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and forty-eight months, 16% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and fifty-two months, 16 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and fifty-six months, 17% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and sixty months, 17 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and sixty-four months, 18% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and sixty-eight months, 18 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 19% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 19 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 20% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 20 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 21% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 21 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 22% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 22 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 23% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 23 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 24% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 24 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 25% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 25 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 26% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 26 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 27% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 27 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 28% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 28 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 29% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 29 1/2% of the annual rate.

Not exceeding two hundred and七十二 months, 30% of the annual rate.

THE UNDERWRITING ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE, to the extent of £50,000 on any Building, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Rates, subject to a Discount of 20%.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies as follows—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of £20,000.

RUSSELL & CO.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STRAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Underwritten are authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MAYER, Agent.

at Hongkong, 1st July, 1877.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STAMPS.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Singapore, 8th.

Repairs, Shanghai.

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